

Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by JOHN MURPHY,
Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1830.

[VOL. XI. NO. 34.]

Advertiser.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars and a half paid in advance. No paper will be sent to subscribers, except by arrangement of the subscriber, to receive it at the office of the paper. Advertisements will be charged at double the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Premiums may be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended.

New Fashionable & Cheap Goods.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods, direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest importations for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received, and for sale
very low for cash,

- 45 bags Coffee
- 6 lbs Sugar
- 8 lbs Molasses
- 3 bbls Loaf Sugar
- 500 bushels Liverpool Salt
- 2 barrels fresh Rice
- 2000 lbs Spun Cotton, assorted Nos.
- 2000 lbs Logwood, partly ground
- 2 bbls Copperas.
- 400 lbs Putty.
- 12 kegs White Lead, ground in oil
- Tenerife, Lisbon and Sweet Wines

Map, on hand,

5000 lbs Bacon;

With a general and full assortment of all other kinds of GOODS, suited to the season and place.

JOHN MURPHY.

May 7th, 1830.

845.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has

REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying

Cheap Goods, & Good Goods!

He is receiving, at short intervals, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and complete assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

well adapted to this market, and purchased entirely for cash, which will enable him to sell very cheap for CASH, or on time to responsible customers. Among his stock, will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hard-Ware, Groceries, Cutlery, Domestics, &c. Those who wish to purchase good and cheap Goods, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1829.

97

N. B. The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order.

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware, made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

D. H. CRESS.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths and Jewellers, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy

by the New Stop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Main street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well: And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tonga, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.
Salisbury, April 24, 1830.

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To Journeyman Shoemakers.

Wanted, two first rate workmen, at Ladies' Shoes and Pumps; to whom good wages, and constant employment, will be given, on application as above.

T. MULL, Jr.

Taken up and Committed

To the Jail of Rowan county, on 23d instant, a Negro man who says his name is Dick, and belongs to John Bonner, of Fairfield District, South Carolina. He is about 30 years of age, and quite black; speaks quick when spoken to; and is of common size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, Sheriff.

Salisbury, 28th April, 1830.

BY AUTHORITY.



Laws of the United States:

Passed at the First Session of the 21st Congress.

NUMBER 57.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appointed, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; some suitable person, learned in law, to be Sol

licitor of the Treasury; and that all and singular the powers and duties that are by law vested in, and required from the Agent of the Treasury of the United States, shall be transferred to, vested in, and required from, the Agent of the Treasury of the United States, shall be transferred to, vested in, and required from the said Agent of the Treasury; and the said Agent of the Treasury shall also perform and discharge so much of the duties heretofore belonging to the office of Commissioner, or acting Commissioner of the Revenue, as relates to the superintendence of the collection of outstanding direct and internal duties. And the said Agent shall have charge of all lands and other property, which have been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States, in payment of debts, and of all trusts created for the use of the United States, in payment of debts due them; and to sell and dispose of lands assigned, or set off to the United States, in payment of debts, or being vested in them by mortgage, or other security for the payment of debts; and in cases where real estate hath already become the property of the United States by conveyance, extent, or otherwise, in payment of a debt, and such debt hath been fully paid in money, and the same hath been received by the United States, it shall and may be lawful for the Agent of the Treasury to release by deed, or otherwise convey the same real estate to the debtor from whom it was taken, if he shall be living, or if such debtor be dead, to his heirs or devisees, or such persons as they shall appoint.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of the Treasury, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the observance of Collectors, District Attorneys, and Marshals respecting suits in which the United States are parties, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers, and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of the Treasury, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the observance of Collectors, District Attorneys, and Marshals respecting suits in which the United States are parties, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers, and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of the Treasury to obtain from the several District Attorneys of the United States, full and accurate accounts of all causes and actions pending in the courts of the United States, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs, on the fourth day of July next; and shall cause an intelligible abstract thereof, showing the names of the parties in each suit, the cause of action, the time of its commencement, and such other matters as may be necessary to full information respecting the same, to be prepared and laid before Congress at the commencement of the next session.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorized to transfer one of the Clerks now employed in the office of the Fifth Auditor, to the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; and the said Clerk shall continue to receive the salary as at present.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, of the United States, at the request of said Solicitor, to advise with and direct the said Solicitor as to the manner of conducting the suits, proceedings, and prosecutions aforesaid; and the Attorney General shall receive, in addition to his present salary, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Solicitor of the Treasury shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and be authorized to employ, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, one clerk, who shall receive a salary of eleven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and one messenger, with a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. All letters to and from the Solicitor of the Treasury, relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the payment of the said salaries for the present year; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. BENTON'S SPEECH.

Substance of Mr. Benton's speech made in the Senate of the United States, the motion for the reduction of the duty on Salt being under consideration.

Mr. BENTON commenced his speech by saying that he was no advocate for unprofitable debate, and had no ambition to add his name to the catalogue of barren orators; but that there were cases in which speaking did good; cases in which moderate abilities produced great results;

and he believed the question of repealing the salt tax to be one of those cases. It had certainly been so in England. There the salt tax had been overthrown, by the labors of plain men, under circumstances much more unfavorable to their undertaking than exist here. The English salt tax had continued 150 years. It was cherished by the ministry, to whom it yielded a million and a half sterling of revenue; it was defended by the domestic salt-makers, to whom it gave a monopoly of the home market; it was consecrated by time, having subsisted for five generations; it was fortified by the habits of the people, who were born, and had grown gray, under it; and it was sanctioned by the necessities of the State, which required every resource of rigorous taxation. Yet it was overthrown; and the overthrow was effected by two debates, conducted, not by the orators whose renown has filled the world—not by Sheridan, Burke, Pitt, and Fox—but by plain business men—Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Egerton.

These patriotic members of the British Parliament commenced the war upon the British salt tax in 1817, and finished it in 1822.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of the Treasury to obtain from the several District Attorneys of the United States, full and accurate accounts of all causes and actions pending in the courts of the United States, in which the United States shall be plaintiffs, on the fourth day of July next; and shall cause an intelligible abstract thereof, showing the names of the parties in each suit, the cause of action, the time of its commencement, and such other matters as may be necessary to full information respecting the same, to be prepared and laid before Congress at the commencement of the next session.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and be authorized to employ, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, one clerk, who shall receive a salary of eleven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and one messenger, with a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. All letters to and from the Solicitor of the Treasury, relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage.

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A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States and

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Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

thirty pounds in the bushel. For these laws reduce the bushel to fifty-six pounds, and the retail merchant and salt manufacturer, improving upon this hint, have made a further reduction of six pounds, and reduced the bushel to fifty. This is a loss of three parts in eight—very near one half—and making the salt one hundred per cent. more. Putting all this together—the duty, the merchant's profit upon that duty, and the loss in the bushel—and the duty on alum salt is shown to be near four hundred per cent.; in other words, the tax is four times the value of the article, and makes it cost the consumer four times as much as it would cost without the tax. This is a cruel oppression, upon the people, one which they ought not to bear without necessity, and which there is no necessity, as shall be fully shewn, for bearing any longer.

Mr. B. entered into statistical details, to shew the aggregate amount of this tax, which he stated to be enormous, and contrary to every principle of taxation, even if taxes were so necessary as to justify the taxing of salt. He stated the importation of foreign salt, in 1829, at six millions of bushels, round numbers; the value of \$713,000, and the tax at 20 cents a bushel, \$142,000; the merchants' profit upon that duty at 50 per cent., is \$60,000, and the secret or hidden tax, in the shape of false weight for true measure, at the rate of 30 lbs. in the bushel, was \$450,000. Here, then, is taxation to the amount of about two millions and a quarter of dollars, upon an article costing \$713,000; and that article one of prime necessity and universal use, ranking next after bread, in the catalogue of articles for human subsistence.

The distribution of this enormous tax upon the different sections of the Union, was the next object of Mr. B.'s inquiry; and for this purpose, he viewed the Union under three great divisions—the Northeast, the South, and especially to some parts of it, he considered the salt tax to be no burthen, but rather a benefit and a money-making business. The fishing allowances and bounties produced this effect. In consideration of the salt duty, the owners, and exporters of fish, are allowed money out of the Treasury to the amount, as it was intended, of the salt duty paid by them; but it has been proved to be twice as much. The annual allowance is about \$250,000, and the aggregate drawn from the Treasury since the first imposition of the salt duty in 1789, is shown by the Treasury returns to be five millions of dollars. Much of this is drawn by undue means, as is shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of the present session, page 8 of the annual report on the Finances. The Northeast makes much salt at home, and chiefly by solar evaporation, which fits it for curing fish and provisions. Much of it is proved, by the returns of the salt makers, to be used in the fisheries, while the fisheries are drawing money from the Treasury under the laws, which intended to indemnify them for the duty paid on foreign salt. To this section of the Union then, the salt tax is not heavily felt as a burthen.

Let us proceed to the South. In this section there are but few salt works, and no bounties or allowances, as there are no fisheries. The consumers are thrown almost entirely upon the foreign supply, and chiefly use the Liverpool blown. The import price of this is about 15 cents a bushel; the weight and strength is less than that of alum salt; and the tax falls heavily and directly upon the people, to the whole of their consumption. It is a heavy burthen upon the South.

The West is the last section to be viewed, and it will be found to be the true seat of the most oppressive operation of salt tax. The domestic supply is high in price, deficient in quantity, and altogether unfit for one of the greatest purposes for which salt is there wanted, curing provisions for exportation. For this purpose, a foreign supply is indispensable; and alum salt is the kind used. The import price of this kind, from the West Indies, is nine cents a bushel; from Portugal, eight cents a bushel. At these prices the West could be supplied with this salt, at New Orleans, if the duty was abolished; but in consequence of the duty it costs 37 1/2 cents per bushel there, being four times the import price of the article, and seventy-five cents per bushel at Louisville, and other central parts of the valley of the Mississippi. This enormous price resolved into its component parts, is thus made up: 1. Eight or nine cents a bushel for the salt. 2. Twenty cents for duty. 3. Eight or ten cents for merchants' profit at New Orleans. 4. Sixteen or seventeen cents for freight to Louisville. 5. Fifteen to twenty cents for the second merchant's profit, who counts his per centum on his whole outlay. In all about

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept

constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 24, 1830.

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James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as

seventy five cents, for a bushel of fifty pounds ; which, if there was no duty, and the tariff regulations of weight for measures were abolished, would be bought in N. Orleans by the measured bushel of 80 lbs. weight, for 8 or 9 cents, and would be brought up the river at the rate of \$3 1-3 per hundred weight. It thus appears, the salt tax falls heaviest upon the West. It is an error to suppose that it is the greatest sufferer. It wants it for every purpose besides—provisions for export, and salting meat. The West uses alum salt, and on this the duty is heaviest, because the price is lower, and the weight greater. Twenty cents on salt which costs 8 or 9 cents a bushel, is a much heavier duty than on that which costs 15 cents; and then, the deception in the substitution of weight for measure, is much greater in alum salt, which weighs so much more than the Liverpool blown. Like the South, the West receives no bounties or allowances, on account of the salt duties. This may be fair in the South, where the imported salt is not re-exported upon fish or provisions; but it is unfair in the West, where the exportation of beef, pork, bacon, cheese, and butter, is prodigious, and the foreign salt re-exported upon the whole of it.

Mr. B. then argued with great warmth, that the provision curers and exporters were entitled to the same bounties and allowances with the exporters of fish. The claims of each rested upon the same principle of all drawbacks, that of a reimbursement of the duty which was paid on the imported salt when re-exported, on fish, and provisions. The same principle covers the beef and pork of the farmer, which covers the fish of the fisherman; and such was the law in the beginning. The first act of Congress in the year 1789, which imposed a duty upon salt, allowed a bounty in lieu of drawback, on beef and pork exported as well as fish. The bounty was the same in each case; it was five cents a barrel on pickled fish, and five on beef and pork. As the duty on salt was increased, the bounties and allowances were increased, also. Fish, and salted beef and pork, fared alike for the first twenty years. They fared alike till the revival of the salt tax at the commencement of the late war. Then they parted company; bounties and allowances were confined to the fishers, and dropped on beef and pork; and this has been the case ever since. The exporters of fish are now drawing at the rate of \$350,000 per annum, as a reimbursement for their salt tax; while exporters of provisions draw nothing. The aggregate of the fishing bounties and allowances, actually drawn from the Treasury, exceed five millions of dollars; while the exporters of provisions, who get nothing, would have been entitled to draw a greater sum; for the export in salted provisions, exceeds the value of exported fish.

Mr. B. could not quit this part of his subject, without endeavouring to fix the attention of the Senate upon the provision trade of the West. He took this trade in its largest sense, as including the export trade of beef, pork, bacon, cheese and butter, to foreign countries, especially by the West Indies; the domestic trade to the lower Mississippi and the Southern States; the neighborhood trade, as supplying the towns in the upper States, the miners in Missouri and the upper Mississippi; the army and the navy; and the various professions, which, being otherwise employed, did not raise their own provisions. The amount of this trade, in this comprehensive view, was prodigious, and annually increasing, and involving in its current almost the entire population of the West, either as the growers and makers of the provisions, the curers, exporters, or consumers. The amount could scarcely be ascertained. What was exported from New Orleans was shown to be great; but it was only a fraction of the whole trade. He declared it to be entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress, and that the repeal of the salt duty was the greatest favor, if an act of justice ought to come under the name of favor, which could be rendered it. A reduction in the price of salt, next to a reduction in the price of land, was the greatest blessing which the Federal Government could now confer upon the West. Mr. B. referred to the example of England, who favored her provision curers, and permitted them to import alum salt, free of duty, for the encouragement of the provision trade, even when her own salt manufacturers were producing an abundant and superfluous supply of common salt. He showed that she did more; that she extended the same relief and encouragement to the Irish; and he read from the British statute book, an act of the British Parliament passed in 1807, entitled, "an act to encourage the export of salted beef and pork from Ireland," which allowed a bounty of ten pence sterling on every hundred weight of beef and pork so exported, in consideration of the duty paid on the salt which was used in the curing of it. He stated, that at a later period, the duty had been entirely repealed, and the Irish, in common with other British subjects, allowed a free trade with all the world, in salt; and then demanded, in the

most emphatic manner, if the people of the West could not obtain from the American Congress the justice which the oppressed Irish had secured from a British Parliament, composed of hereditary nobles, and filled with representatives of rotten boroughs, slaveish retainers of the King's minister! Having shown the enormous amount of the tax, its unequal operation in different sections of the Union, and the superior claims of the West for its abolition, Mr. B. proceeded to examine the reasons for keeping it up. These grew out of the *American System*; for the duty was no longer wanted for revenue. The pie of revenue was cut off by our own conduct. We had voted, two years ago, to reduce the duties one half on wines, and were now voting to reduce them to a fraction on coffee, tea, and chocolate. This is proof decisive that the revenue can dispense with a part of the taxes. The objection then, to the repeal of the salt duty, stands upon the *"American System"*; and thus this system is presented to the people by its own warm friends and zealous champions, as reducing the moderate duties on champagne wine and imperial tea, which the rich, luxurious alone use, and leaving the enormous and unequal duties upon salt, without which the farmer cannot raise his stock or cure his provisions; without which the laboring man cannot eat his dinner, nor the beggar boil his greens; Thus this system is presented as favouring the rich, and luxurious, oppressing the poor and laborious! But let us examine into it, and see with what justice, and with what conformity to its own declared principles, the *"American System"* has taken the salt tax under its shelter and protection.—The principles of that system, as I understand them, and practise upon them, are to tax through the custom house, the foreign rivals of our own essential productions, when, by that taxation, an adequate supply of the same article, as good, and as cheap, can be made at home. Those were the principles of the system, Mr. B. said, when he was initiated, and if they had changed since, he had not changed with them, and he apprehended a promulgation of the change would produce a schism amongst its followers.—Taking these to be the principles of the system, let the salt tax be brought to its test. In the first place, the domestic manufacturer had enjoyed all possible protection. The duty was near 300 per cent. on Liverpool salt, and 400 upon alum salt; and to this must be added, so far as relates to all the interior manufacturers, the protection arising from transportation, frequently equal to 2 or 300 per cent. more. This great and excessive protection has been enjoyed, without interruption, for the last eighteen years, and partially for twenty years longer.—This surely is time enough for the trial of a manufacture which requires but little skill or experience to carry it on. Now for the results. Have the domestic manufacturers produced an adequate supply for this country? They have not; nor half enough. The production of the last year (1829) as shown in the returns to the Secretary of the Treasury, is about five millions of bushels; the importation of foreign salt for the same period, as shown by the custom house returns is 5,943,547 bushels. This shows the consumption to be eleven millions of bushels, of which five are domestic. Here the failure, in the essential particular of an adequate supply, is more than one half. In the next place, how is it in point of price? Is the domestic article furnished as cheap as the foreign? Far from it, as already shown. The price of the domestic, along the coast of the Atlantic States, varies at the works from \$71 2 to 30 cents; in the interior, the usual prices at the works are from \$31 3 cents to one dollar for the bushel of 50 lbs. which can nearly be put into a half bushel measure.—The prices of the foreign salt, at the import cities, as shown in the custom house returns for 1829, are, for the Liverpool blown, about 15 cents for the bushel of 56 lbs; for Turk's Island and other West India salt, about 9 cents; for Spanish salt, Bay of Biscay, and Gibraltar, about 7 cents; from the Island of Malta, 6 cents. Leaving out the Liverpool salt, which is made by boiling, and therefore contains *salt and bittern*, a septic ingredient which promotes putrefaction, and renders salt unfit for curing provisions, and which is not used in the West; and the average price of the strong, pure, alum salt, made by solar evaporation in hot climates, is about 9 cents to the bushel. Here then is another lamentable failure. Instead of being sold as cheap as the foreign, the domestic salt is from four to twelve times the price of alum salt. The last inquiry is as to the quality of the domestic article. Is it as good as the foreign? This is the most essential application of the test, and here again the failure is decisive. The domestic salt will not cure provisions for exportation, (the little excepted which is made by solar evaporation) nor for consumption in the South, nor for long keeping at the army posts, nor for voyages with the navy. For all these purposes it is worthless and useless; and the provisions which are put in it are lost, or have to be repacked at a great expense, in alum salt. This fact is well known throughout the West, where

too many soldiers have paid the penalty of trusting to domestic salt, to be duped or injured by it any longer. In proof of this, Mr. B. read a statement from a citizen of Indiana, Mr. J. G. READ, whose responsibility he vouches for, alleging that he had sustained a loss of near \$350 upon a cargo of 300 barrels of pork, at New Orleans, in the year 1827, in consequence of putting it up in domestic salt. The pork began to spoil as soon as it arrived in the warm climate of the South. To save it, READ had to incur the expense of repacking in alum salt; a process which cost him \$1 12 1-2 on each barrel, besides 121-2 cents for replacing each hoop that got broke in the operation, and the expense of the drays hauling the pork to and from the place of repacking. Mr. B. said that this was the case one and all. They must repack in alum salt at New Orleans, at the same expense that Mr. READ did, or procure that kind of salt beforehand, hurtled as it was with duty, and diminished in the bushel by the tariff laws. Surely the West cannot present this picture of imposition to the Congress, and ask in vain for the relief which the Irish proverbial for oppressions, received from the British Parliament. And here he submitted to the Senate that the American system, without a gross departure from its original principles, could not cover this duty any longer. It has had the full benefit of that system in high duties, imposed, for a long time, on foreign salt; it had not produced an adequate supply for the country, nor half a supply; not at a cheap rate, by 300 or 100 per cent.; and what it did supply, so far from being equal in quantity, could not even be used as a substitute for the great and important business of the provision trade. The amount of so much of that trade as went to foreign countries, Mr. B. shewed to be 66,000 barrels of beef; 54,000 barrels of pork; 2,000,000 lbs. of bacon; 2,000,000 lbs. of butter, and 1,000,000 lbs. of cheese; and he considered the supply for the army and navy, and for consumption in the South, to exceed the quantity exported.

Mr. B. examined another ground of claim for the continuance of the duties, founded on the amount of capital which the manufacturers had embarked in the business. They had returned this capital at upwards of three millions of dollars; but when you come to analyse the particulars of this imposing sum, two millions of it are found to be taken up with wooden vats, and their scantling roofs, which are in a state of daily deterioration, and must rot in a few years, whether used or not. Such items could not be counted as capital, unless when new, or nearly so; and it is not to be presumed that any new works have been erected since the problem of paying the public debt has been discussed and solved; and a great reduction of taxes looked to as a consequence of that event. Another portion of the capital was in kettles, also a perishable item to which the same remark extends, as to the wood in vats. A third large item in the estimate of capital is a great number of wells and furnaces, left to stand idle on purpose, in order to make less salt and demand higher prices for it.—Deducting all these items, or so much of each as ought to be deducted, and it would probably turn out that the boasted capital in these works did not exceed the amount of one year's tax upon the people to keep them up. That tax has been shewn to be for 1829, \$1,200,000 of direct duty; merchants profit upon that sum at the rate of 50 per cent., making 600,000 dollars; and 350,000 dollars more for the loss of 30 lbs. in every bushel. In all two millions and a quarter of dollars.—The real capital, in all human probability, does not reach that sum. The capital to be affected by the repeal of the duty cannot be the one half of it; for all the interior works, & all those in upper Pennsylvania, in Western Virginia, in Ohio, in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are beyond the reach of foreign salt, except at an advance of 2 to 300 per cent. upon its cost. They are protected without a tariff, by locality, by distance, and by the expense of transporting foreign salt into the fair and legitimate sphere of their supply and consumption. Doubtless it would be better for the consumers to buy all the works, and stop them, than to go on paying the present enormous duty, and its accumulated burthen, to keep them up. But this alternative cannot be necessary. The people cannot be driven to this resort. After reducing the duties on tea, coffee, wines and chocolate, the duty upon salt must fall. The American system cannot keep it up. It cannot continue to tax the first necessary of life after untaxing its luxuries. The duty was repealed *in toto*, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. The probable extinction of the public debt enabled the Government at that time to dispense with certain taxes, and salt took precedence then of tea, coffee, chocolate and wine. It cannot be necessary here to dilate upon the uses of salt; but in repealing that duty in England, it was thought worthy of notice that salt was necessary to the health, growth and fattening of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses; that it was a preservative of hay and clover, and restored mouldy and flooded hay to its good and wholesome state; and made even straw and chaff available as food for cattle.—

The domestic salt makers need not speak of protection against alien salt. No quantity of duty will keep it out. The people must have it for the provision trade; and the duty upon that kind of salt is a grievous burthen upon them without being of the least advantage to the salt makers. (Concluded in our Next.)

To the Freemen of the Twelfth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It has always afforded me pleasure to communicate to my constituents the result of our deliberations in the National Legislature, and the state and condition of our country. At the close of this long and important session, however, I find myself worn down with fatigue, and in such feeble health as requires my immediate departure from this place, for the purpose of seeking its restoration. I must, therefore, throw my self upon the indulgence of my fellow citizens, upon this occasion, and ask that they may not feel disappointed in not receiving a detailed account of our proceedings, through the medium of a circular letter, which has been my uniform method of communicating at the end of every session of Congress in which I have served. From my present arrangements, I do not expect to be at home before the month of August. My intention is, to visit the different counties of my district during the fall, Superior Court Circuit, when I hope to have it in my power to see my constituents generally, and to render a satisfactory account of the manner in which I have discharged the trust confided to me by them.

I will conclude by saying, that the course which our present illustrious Chief Magistrate has pursued, and particularly his firmness and moral courage displayed in opposing a system, the corrupting influence of which must ere long have sapped the foundation of our Government, revives the hopes of the friends of the Constitution and correct principles; and the anticipation of a lasting continuation of our happy form of Government, administered according to the purity of its principles, may be safely relied on. The brilliancy of General Jackson's military career, in my opinion, sinks into insignificance when compared with his resisting an influence which has borne many men into office, backed by the delusive hope of obtaining millions of money from the public Treasury, without taking into consideration the fact, that no money can be taken from the Treasury until it has first been taken from the pockets of the people, who are supposed to be so ignorant of their own interests as to yield their support to a system, the end and object of which is to continue the oppressive taxes under which they are now suffering, for the exclusive benefit of a few political speculators.

The Message of the President to the House of Representatives, containing his reasons for rejecting the Maysville road bill, and setting forth his objections to the whole system, as it is proposed to prosecute it by the Government, taken in connexion with his determined resistance to a rush of appropriation bills, which were forced through the House of Representatives on Sunday morning last, (a full development of which I hope will be given in due time,) is destined to place his name on the brightest page in the American history. He must stand the centre picture on the American canvass, between the immortal father of his country, and the no less immortal sage of Monticello. Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. CARSON.

FROM THE CARMEN JOURNAL.

Punning upon Punning.—We are sorry to see our friend of the Western Carolinian giving up to the besetting sin of the times. We had thought better of White than to see him punning upon a Connecticut Senator. Speaking of Mr. Tomlinson's election he says, "Mr. Foot will have to walk out of the Senate, though he has contrived to kick up a great dust to retire in." Shame on you Mr. Editor, for such misrepresentation. Foot still keeps his standing in that honorable body, and we dare say will be on tap for re-election two years hence.—Connecticut will hardly give up her Foot-hold upon the Senate yet. Mr. Tomlinson was elected in place of her other Senator, who will be over for the next six years. Connecticut is tolerably well represented in both houses now, for a manufacturing State, and we hope she will get her *Eliz's worth* for all the satirizing in her *Stornos*. Her Young member is a fellow of an old head in matters pertaining to pelt wool, and to our knowledge, the Barber she sends there, though he makes but little *Noyer*, knows how to shave close, whenever we poor Southerners are to be fleeced; but this latter gentleman will say to us perhaps—*Nemo bis rus itur pro codem delicto.*

At this time (says the *Milledgeville Recorder*) there is no female in our Penitentiary, but one, who was sentenced to it at the late term of the Superior Court of Burke county, and for a singular offence to have been committed by a woman, *Horse stealing*.



Salisbury:

JUNE 22, 1830.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Matthew Bain, as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the State Senate.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. Alexander, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the House of Commons.

The President's Message.—The proclamation of the President's message, refusing to sign the Maysville Road bill and stating the ground of his objections to its passage, has created considerable excitement in several quarters of the Union. We intimated in our last paper which contained the Message at full length, that we would give our free and unbiased opinion in relation to that document, which will stand as a memorable example of the President's firmness and fixedness of purpose to root out all evil and partial legislation, and to overturn a system based upon injustice and the wreck of Southern interests. We cannot too highly applaud that act of noble daring in the President of the Union, which prompted him to lay aside sectional feelings and to examine into the source of the prostration of Southern prosperity, whilst the North East and North West have continued to advance with rapid strides to wealth, power and magnificence.

We agree with the President, that it is inexpedient at the present time to hold out to the friends of Internal Improvement, any encouragement, since we are at this moment, saddled with the public debt, to the extinguishment of which all the surplus revenue should be applied.

The President's conclusion in relation to the objects of this particular bill, with the inexpediency of forwarding, by the patronage, of the General Government, any system of Internal Improvements at this particular season, and his urging upon the House, that after defraying the necessary expenses of the Government, no diversion of the remaining unappropriated revenue should be permitted to the prejudice of the policy, looking to the extinguishment of the public debt, are strong and convincing arguments of the wisdom of his views.

But we cannot entirely concur with all the propositions of the President, in relation to this important and interesting subject of Internal Improvement, unless we should prove recreant to the principles we have pledged ourselves to advocate and support. We give our full and free assent to the doctrine, that the General Government cannot claim jurisdiction over this Territory within the boundaries of a particular state, for the purposes of Internal Improvement; but we go still farther, and deny that any power rests in the General Government to forward a system of internal improvements, however great its national importance may be.

If the Government have the right to apply the National treasure to the purposes of Internal Improvement, it follows in our conception, as clear as the day, the night, that the right to order the construction of a canal would be co-extensive with the right to appropriate money for its construction. If the right to order, be not within the enumerated authorities vested in Congress, the right to appropriate money can not rest with the General Government. We deny that the power to legislate upon subjects of Internal Improvement, in any manner of shape, ever was relinquished by the states to the Federal Legislature. The President in his Message concedes in some degree that right to Congress. His refusal to sign this bill did not seem to rest upon any fixed and deliberate opinion, that the General Government has no right to appropriate money for the purposes of Internal Improvement, where a general benefit is to accrue thereby—but his rejection was, in a great degree, the result of a persuasion that the measure in question would advance the individual prosperity of a particular state, and confer partial, instead of general advantages.

Although we have always sincerely admired the character of the present chief magistrate, and are now friendly to his administration in the gross, yet we have no fear to speak out our honest convictions, notwithstanding, with all becoming respect, they may militate in part against his doctrine. We are not the obsequious imitators of great men, and will not follow in their rear, but will strive to be in the van with our opinions upon every constitutional conflict, and braced with the nerve of this latter spirit, at the present moment, we do not pause to declare, that we have hitherto understood the President to repudiate the authority of the General Government to make Internal Improvements, and that he viewed any system of the kind, as foreign to the spirit and policy of our institutions, whilst he recommended it as an object of local policy and state legislation. He seems now, not only to concede the power of legislation, with

certain modifications, to Congress, but expect his entire concurrence in the wisdom and expediency of a constitutional judgment of that character, and inclines to the opinion that its effect would be to strengthen the bonds of Union between the several members of the confederacy.

Those closely observant of the causes which first gave rise to the division of parties, at this moment arrayed in fierce opposition to each other, must discover the mistaken views of the President, as to the tendency of such a power to add to the stability of the Federal compact. The reverse is the fact, and is the source of many fearful apprehensions to some of the warmest advocates of free government.

We are however highly delighted, by the convictions of the President what they may upon that subject, that a check has at length been put upon that swelling pertinacity, which has hitherto marked the progress of unlawful legislation, and is unceasingly urging us to the *Ultimo Thule* of forbearance. It may have the happy tendency, to induce such daring violators of our compact, to resurvey the high ground they have assumed, which, under the auspices of a benign Providence, may eventuate in our restoration to all the rights and privileges, of which we have so long been disfranchised.

The Public Debt.—We sincerely hope that the patriotic expectations of our venerable President, with regard to the extinguishment of the public debt, may not prove deceptive. Although it appears to be a subject of speculation to the South, whether its complete discharge would bring about the revolution, contemplated by those friendly to the design, and effect a total change in the administration of the general Government, it is our deliberate and well considered opinion, that such a result would tend to draw many from the "broad road to perdition," and restore political orthodoxy to all its original favoritism, whilst it would add unity and vigor to every purpose of a national character.

When we are exonerated from its embarrassment, no pretext will be afforded to sticklers for tariffs, to continue that unequal and destructive system of duties, in contravention of the plain and evident policy of the nation. They can no longer, with any appearance of truth, amass a large revenue for the ostensible design of discharging the public debt, and then appropriate a vast proportion of it to the purposes of internal improvement, in a favorite section of the country, against the spirit and letter of the constitution. We do not complain of the tariff, because none of the large amount of funds, which it annually places in the National Treasury, are meted out to us, by the disbursing authorities. But we complain of it because it is a violation of the compact, which was entered into, in good faith, by all the States in the Union. If we were to ask help, probably we would not find much difficulty in procuring a small mite in the way of *subsidy*. But we scorn to advance our local interests at the expense of sincerity and truth.

Although present and immediate advantage must accrue to those parts of the country, which have fingered the money of the General Government, remote consequences should deter all from participating in an unlawful manner, since if those measures are persisted in, and they prevail over the legitimate policy of the Union, the effect of them must be to subvert the equilibrium of the Federal Government, and in the end to overthrow all order and regularity in its administration. After the extinguishment of the public debt, we hope to see many retrace their course, and by their zeal and devotion to the cause of constitutional liberty, atone in some measure, for their misguided support of the unrestrained construction of the constitution.

Mr. Benton's Speech.—We present our readers, of today, with the substance of Mr. Benton's Speech, made in the Senate of the United States, on the motion for a reduction of the duty on salt. It cannot but prove acceptable to every portion of our country, since the exorbitant duty on salt, operated with peculiar hardship upon every portion of our country, more particularly upon the agricultural part of the western community, and that situated as far South as we are, where there are but few salt works. He proves conclusively that the consumer pays a tax of 3 or 400 per cent upon every bushel of salt that he uses. That enormous per centage was the result of a duty, nearly thrice the amount of the prime cost of the salt, in addition to the profit of the merchant upon the duty, as well as the cost of the article, and superadded to these, the unjust operation of the tariff laws, which deprive the consumer of thirty four pounds in the bushel, by the substitution of weight for measure.

When the duty was originally imposed upon salt, it does not appear to have been designed as a protection, but merely as a *fruitful* source of revenue. It is evident, if the advancement of either object was contemplated, that it has not been so far effective, as to justify the longer continuance of a heavy duty.

The bill for the reduction of the duty on salt, as well as that providing for the decrease of the duty on Molasses, passed both Houses of Congress, and have become law. The former makes provision that the duty on salt from the 31st December next, shall be 15 cents, and from the 31st December, 1831, ten cents. The latter reduces the duty on molasses to five cents, from and after the 30th September next.

None can be better pleased at the reduction

of the duties upon these two essential articles of consumption than ourselves, but we must be permitted to express our opinion of the motives which prompted the Eastern representation to offer such trivial opposition to the passage of these bills, and that opposition only pretended, to blind those who advocated the reduction of the duties. The East was possibly more friendly to the reduction than the South and West, but they were only fearful if they availed too much anxiety, the latter might take the alarm and penetrate their design. The quantities of both articles consumed, are vastly greater in the North East than in the South West. The Molasses, consumed by the former, is nearly all imported from the West Indies—that used by the latter, is made in the Southern States. So that the burthen of the duties rested in a great degree upon New England rum makers. In addition to the decrease of the original duty upon molasses, those manufacturers are allowed a considerable drawback upon all the imported molasses distilled into rum.

The tendency of the Salt Bill is decidedly favorable to the East, since large quantities of Salt are consumed by the numerous fisheries to the North. We are clearly of the opinion that the craft of the East was an overmatch for Southern ingenuity, in this contest. In every transaction in which they are concerned, we are sure to be galled by them.

The Constitution of Virginia.—We have examined the Constitution, the fruit of the labour of the Virginia Convention. We know the difficulties which presented themselves to that great Body, in the formation of a basis of Representation which would meet the approbation of both parties, and when we consider the opposing interests, the excitement on either side, and the long existing jealousies between Eastern and Western Virginia, we can not sufficiently admire the plan, suggested by those Sages of the Convention, to lull the spirit of opposition, and quiet the demands of the two factions.

Instead of a permanent and fixed basis of representation, we find the rule for the apportionment of political power entirely arbitrary, and resting upon no obvious principles, which left neither party with any decided advantage, and with no room to exult for a triumph. We think the western people should be satisfied with the considerable increase of their political consequence, and consequent decrease of the Eastern representation in the Virginia Legislature. If abstract principles of natural right, should be the constituent elements of a basis of political representation, it would then, become a grave question, whether white population alone should constitute that basis. But since in all governments the peace, prosperity and good order of the community should be the first objects of legislators to secure, we must think that the political power should rest upon the basis of expediency. The liberal extension of the right of suffrage will, we have no doubt, meet the approbation of the people generally throughout the state. The present test of a voter is virtually a freehold or a land qualification, and does not extend the privilege of voting to every male white citizen over the age of 21 years. The Judiciary remains in its establishment, as under the old constitution, with a few exceptions, the principal of which is the abolition of the General Court, formerly composed of the circuit judges; and next in jurisdiction to the court of appeals. The Governor and his council are elected for the term of three years, to be ineligible thereafter. We look, for the Old Dominion, after the fortunate exchange of her old constitution for the new, to rear her crest, and re-assume her former weight in the scale of the states.

We congratulate our friends, the farmers, upon the fine prospect, they have at present, to reap a plentiful and abundant harvest. We learn from the country that many have already commenced reaping their wheat, whilst others are in busy preparation to make a commencement during the present inviting season. The weather for several weeks past has been unusually favorable for the gathering in of the harvest. We know, our industrious farmers never fail to take counsel of the old proverb which urges upon them, the necessity "to make hay while the sun shines." We condole with our Virginia neighbors, and can truly appreciate the lamentations which they have pouréd over the unfavorable appearances of their wheat crop, since we know it is their principal staple commodity. We trust, however, they will make a sufficient quantity to prevent a famine in the land. With plenty to eat and drink and to put on, we should never complain.

The communication, under the signature of "no subscriber," cannot receive a place in our columns. We look upon all personal abuse as unbecoming and undignified, and cannot consent to publish the same, above alluded to, without violence to our sense of propriety, and that liberal tone of feeling and sentiment, which should characterize every communication, intended for public scrutiny.

The friends of the Bible Society in Davidson co., are respectfully requested to meet in the Court-House at Lexington, on Saturday, the 26th of June, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for supplying all the destitute families in their county with the Holy Scriptures. It is expected that several Clergymen, and perhaps some other persons, will deliver addresses on the occasion.

DANIEL GOULD, Agent of the

A. B. S. for N. Carolina.

June 3d, 1830.

3:24

Annuity Celebration.—At a meeting of the citizens of this place called and held at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 13th June, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements, preparatory to the Celebration of the approaching Anniversary of our Independence, R. H. Alexander, Esq. was called to the chair and Ezra Allemon, Esq. appointed Secretary; when the following resolutions were proposed by a member of the meeting and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the 4th day of July be celebrated for the 4th, by reason of the latter day's arriving on the Sabbath: *Resolved,* that Burton Craig, Esq. be requested to deliver an Oration on that day, suited to the occasion: *Resolved,* that Gen. Thos. G. Polk be solicited to read the declaration of Independence: *Resolved,* that Col. Edward Yarbrough be appointed Marshal of the day: *Resolved,* that Col. H. Giles, Capt. R. M. Clayland and James I. Long, Esq. compose the committee of arrangements: *Resolved,* that Col. P. White, R. H. Alexander, Esq. Charles Fisher, Esq. D. F. Caldwell, Esq. and John Giles, Esq. be appointed to prepare toasts: *Resolved,* that the order of procession be formed at ten o'clock, A. M. at the Episcopal Church, and then proceed to the Court-House, where prayer will be offered up by the Rev. Thomas Wright, and the Oration delivered: *Resolved,* that a copy of these proceedings be given to the Editors of the several papers of the town for publication.

R. H. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
E. ALLEMONG, Secretary.

We are glad to see that the public spirit of our citizens is still alive,—and we congratulate them upon their determination to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our Independence, in a becoming manner. Its remembrance should be regularly awakened in the minds of the people, since it cannot fail to excite the most lively emotions in the bosom of the patriot, and to call forth gratifying public sentiment, whilst the most kindly feelings are interchanged. We hope that the citizens of the town and country generally, will attend and join in the celebration.

We should relish the "Oglie" of our Brother, of the "Cavendish Journal," did he season it less highly. We are inclined to the belief that it will not "be taken in" by some of our fellow labourers in "the cause," without creating considerable nausea of appetite for such a medley in future.

We notice the last accounts from England still mention the continued ill health of the British King. It is believed he will never recover from the present attack, since his medical attendants begin to despair of his revival. The nobility have suspended their dinner entertainments out of respect to their liege Lord and Sovereign. The Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, and the next heir to the throne, has refused to mingle in any of the gay and social entertainments, in consequence of the ill health of his brother.

We would call the attention of our mercantile readers to the advertisement of Thos. J. Barrow and Co., to be found in another column of our paper.

Mr. Hoffman, a German musician, who has recently arrived here, proposes to give lessons to those, who are desirous to learn instrumental music. The reputation which preceded Mr. Hoffman to this place; the well known fondness of the Germans for musick, with their superior musical endowments and highly cultivated taste in the science, proffer an eligible opportunity, which amateurs should lay hold on without procrastination. It would be but idle verbiage, were we to attempt to unfold the delights and pleasing sensations, which an intimate acquaintance with that glorious science, cannot fail to produce upon the feeling mind. It is looked upon as an elegant accomplishment, and when the mind is wearied and harassed by study, it is eminently suited to calm and soothe the agitation, produced by intense and continued thought. It is to the mind the most wholesome recreation. Shakespeare, who above all other poets, was profoundly skilled in the human affections, asks, "To know the cause why music was ordain'd! Was it not, to refresh the mind of man, After his studies, or his usual pain?"

The scarlet fever is said in the New York papers, to prevail to some extent in that city. The use of *balsam current jelly* is recommended very highly for alleviating the soreness of the throat, which usually attends that disease.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, June 18. Cotton 18 to 2 cents, corn 35 to 40¢ per bushel, wheat 50 to 65, Irish potatoes 40 to 50¢ per barrel, bacon 8 to 10, flour 5 to 12, whiskey, 25 to 30¢, bacon 8 to 10, ham 8 to 10, best kind of bagging 15 to 22, salt 50 to 55, corn 48 to 50, coffee 11 to 13¢...N. Carolina bank bills 1½ to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in this county, on Thursday the 10th inst. by the Rev. James Stafford, Mr. James Thomasson to Miss Margaret Morris.

In Salem, on the same day, by the Rev. Benjamin Reichel, Mr. Evan Boner to Miss Sophia D. Ayers.

Also, on the 3d inst. in the same place, by the same, Mr. John Eisler to Miss Anne Lydia Reich.

DIED.

At his seat in Stokes county, on the 9th inst. Joseph Kerner, Esq. Post-Master at Dobson's Cross-Roads, in the 62d year of his age.

ATTENTION!



Salisbury Blues!

THE Salisbury Light Infantry Blues will parade at the Court-House on Monday morning, the 5th July next, at nine o'clock A. M. By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.

2:25.

June 18, 1830.

2:25.

Masonic Celebration!

THE order of the Day, for the celebration of the festival of St. John, the Baptist, will be as follows: The Masons will meet at the Court-House at half past ten o'clock.—At eleven o'clock, the procession will be formed in Masonic order, and repair to the Presbyterian Church, preceded by a band of music, when a sermon will be preached, and an address delivered by a Brother.

After the exercises, in the church, shall be concluded, the procession will again be formed, and move to the Mansion Hotel; where the Brethren of the Fraternity are invited to partake of a dinner, prepared for the occasion.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,



or an Introduction to the same.

COMPRISES the first principles, embracing

32 various instruments of music—to obtain the theory and practical parts thereof in a scientific and comprehensive manner, with facility to perform the first course, of 15 popular airs, in 20 lessons, (positively the limited time here) on any solo instrument, and will insure, to any attentive learner, or to any who have no ear for music, and whose efforts have been ineffectual, to attain this FINE ART, will be taught the first course in said time—or no compensation will be required. Each subscriber to attend individually and recite at the hour appointed each day, or evening, as may suit his mutual convenience.

AMATEURS, impressed for further improvement on Chromatic music, the Sonatas not limited, the terms moderate, and his attention assiduous, with warranted instruments, for sale by

J. H. HOFFMAN,

At Mansion Hotel.

2:25

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Wilkesboro' in the county of Wilkes, to the highest bidder at public outcry on the first Tuesday in August next, all of that well known and valuable Tract of Land lying in a body on the waters of the Yadkin and Reddies Rivers, one mile North of Wilkesboro' having the one half of a valuable mill seat attached to it, said premises formerly belonged to Chapman Gordon, late of said county, deceased. The terms of sale are, three installments, one on the 23d December, 1830, when possession will be given, the other two, equal annual payments thereafter.

JAMES H. GORDON.

7:31

June 2d, 1830.

ESTRAY

TAKEN up and entered a small bay horse supposed to be sixteen or seventeen years old, appraised at ten dollars, no marks or brands perceptible. The owner can have him by calling on the subscriber and paying expenses.

WILLIAM S. NORMENT,

Middleburg co. N. C. June 4, 1830.

4:26

Taken up and Committed

To the Jail of Rowan county, on the 13th inst. negro man, who says his name is Dick, and belongs to William Hawkins of Warren county, N. C. He says he left the Gold Mines in Rutherford county about five or six days since. He is about twenty three years old, yellow complexion, common size. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, SAJ.

Salisbury, June 18, 1830.

24d

A Cook Wanted.

FOR one that can come well recommended for industry and cleanliness,—a good price will be given. Wanted, also, a boy about twelve years of age. Apply at this Office.

No Combination and a Free Trade!

EARTHEN WARE & LOOKING GLASSES.

THOS. J. BARROW, & CO.

Importers, 86 Water-Street, N. York.

OFFER for sale 1,000 Packages Earthenware,

Glass, China and Looking Glasses, comprising

the most complete assortment ever offered

in this market, and which will be reported

to the Country Merchant at the lowest price.

In consequence of having refused to join the

Combination for regulating the prices of Clocks,

in this city, we have been made the subjects

of a most violent persecution, the object

of which is nothing less than our entire ruin

and expulsion from the trade, our characters have

been assailed as men of integrity and fair dealing,

our credit as a house of responsibility impugned

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

Recently having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830. 14

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS OF A. TORRENCE, AND J. A. TORRENCE & CO. ARE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF G. L. TORRENCE, FOR COLLECTION; AND I WOULD ADVISE THOSE INTERESTED, TO CALL ON HIM BEFORE TEN DAYS BEFORE MAY COURT. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

The Tennessee Spinster.

HAVING commenced manufacturing the Machines commonly known as the Tennessee Spinster, the subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make, on short notice, at his Shop in the town of Salisbury, Main street, opposite the State Bank, any number of those useful articles of Household Furniture, at only one hundred dollars a piece, completed ready for use; whereas they have always heretofore sold at one hundred and twenty five dollars.

Any servant, with very little instruction, can, from spinning in the seed, pick, card, and spin from thirty to forty cuts of yarn a day—either coarse or fine, stock or hard twisted, as may be desired.

The subscriber has some of these Machines now finished, and in operation; those desirous of seeing them are invited to call.

Orders for Machines, sent from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, April 26th, 1830. 16

Catawba Navigation Comp'y.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company will be held at Lincolnton, on the 19th of July next. The stockholders are earnestly requested to attend, either in person, or by proxy. The settlement of the outstanding debts of the company, and the appointment of officers, are among the objects of the Meeting. The Navigation of the river being now open to the State line, it becomes exceedingly important that the future operations of the company should be determined at this meeting.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President, &c.

May 24th, 1830. 7126

For Sale, or Rent,

THE Houses and Lots, in the town of Salisbury, owned by Peter Krider.

That range of Buildings on Main street, in part occupied by Samuel Jones, as a House of Entertainment, are so well known, that a description would be superfluous.

The immediate proximity to the Court House, renders them valuable for every kind of public business..... particularly for Stores, Taverns, Shops for Mechanics, &c.

Another House and Lot, on Main street, two or three squares east of the Court-House, formerly owned by Alexander Boyd, is very desirable for a dwelling, being a good frame building, with the necessary out-houses, &c. Or, being on the street, it is suitable for public uses.

All or any of these Houses and Lots will be sold low, and terms made very easy; or, if not sold, they will be rented, on moderate terms.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, Agent for the proprietor. JNO. UTZMAN.

Salisbury, May 19th, 1830. 6125

Windsor Chair & Bed-Stead

MAKING.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs the public, that he has, and will continue to keep on hand, a large supply of high, half-high, and low

BED-STEADS,

inferior to none in this country. Also, he intends to keep on hand, a full supply of elegant well-made

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

warranted to be of good timber and well made.

The subscriber will shortly have

SIDEBOARDS & BUREAUS.

Orders from a distance will meet with punctual attention; and all kind of Repairs, in his line, will meet with due attendance.

His terms will be accommodating. Country produce will be taken in part pay for work.

The subscriber returns his acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage. WM. R. HUGHES.

Salisbury, April 24, 1830. 13

If wanted, a Journeyman at the above business: a good workman will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages.

Rowan county, May Sessions, 1830.

WILLIAM C. BYRD vs. John A. Chaffin: Original Attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John A. Chaffin is not an inhabitant of this State, On motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for said John A. Chaffin, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Jno. Giles clerk of our said court at his office, the third Monday in May, 1830. 6158

JOHN GILES, c. e.

State of North Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April term, 1830: Charles Carson vs. Jason H. Wilson, Original Attachment levied: Ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Burke county, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of July next and plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

6158

Test. JAMES ERWIN, C. e.

More New & Fashionable GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up a large and full supply of almost every kind of GOODS,

suited to all seasons of the year: And is now receiving and opening, at his Store in Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest importations, selected by himself, with care, and bought on the best terms for cash, part in Philadelphia, but principally in New York: Which are offered on the lowest terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, April 12, 1830. 3m. 23

J. M. Respectfully begs leave to return his undivided thanks, for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with, by a discerning public; and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, April 17, 1830. 15

No longer to be "put off."

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS OF A. TORRENCE, AND J. A. TORRENCE & CO. ARE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF G. L. TORRENCE, FOR COLLECTION; AND I WOULD ADVISE THOSE INTERESTED, TO CALL ON HIM BEFORE TEN DAYS BEFORE MAY COURT. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

MASONIC.

THE Festival of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by Fulton Lodge, No. 99, in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 24th of June, inst. Members of the adjoining Lodges, and sojourning brethren, are invited to participate. A Sermon and an appropriate Address will be delivered on the occasion.

JUNE 2d, 1830. B. AUSTIN, Secretary.

3124

A Neat Dwelling, In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allamong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorized to make title,) and the terms can be known.

H. C. JONES.

FEB. 20th, 1830. 08

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830. 13

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale a thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county, on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Lead ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly installments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to apply soon, and view the land, as an opportunity of getting so desirable a situation will not offer soon. The terms will be made easy and accommodating; and will be made known to any person wishing to purchase, by Andrew Grier, Esq. living near the place; or a letter addressed to myself, directed to the post-office at Wilfong's Mills, Lincoln county, N. C. will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury Female Academy.

A Institution, under the above title, for Females exclusively, will be commenced on Monday, July 19, 1830.

The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Belles Lettres; Music, vocal and instrumental; Drawing, and Painting, will form a separate department.

Aware of the indispensable necessity of proportioning the number of instructors to that of pupils, the subscriber, as Principal, pledges himself to employ a competent assistant as soon as his school exceeds twenty, and another for every additional twenty.

The charges for tuition will be regulated by those which have heretofore prevailed in this section of the State.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for the reception of Boarders by the Principal; they can be received immediately, on moderate terms, into respectable families.

GEO. L. BAKER.

JUNE 7th, 1830. 22

MISCELLANY.

A CONNECTICUT PEDLAR.

There is not a more curious specimen of human nature in existence than the genuine Connecticut pedlar. He is a cheat to be sure—but he cheats with so much apparent honesty, that you never know it until he is beyond hail; and even then you hardly know whether to be angry or to laugh outright at your own stupidity. You mentally resolve never again to have dealings with gentlemen of his description; and yet, ten chances to one, but that the very next travelling merchant from the "land of steady habits," will work his way into your good graces, and leave you more essentially overreached, than even his brother in the trade had done before him.

The genuine pedlar has a variety of characters in which he disfigures himself, like the maskers at a theatre. He changes oftener than the fabled Cham-eleon, at least to outward appearance, while at heart he is always the same—cool, calculating, and crafty. He invariably adapts himself to the character of those around him; and he is seldom at a loss to ascertain the nature of their character. In physiognomy he is a perfect adept—an improvement upon Lavater himself. In acuteness and penetration, he has no equal. If he finds himself among religious customers, he is the very personification of piety. Like his great prototype, the Arch Deceiver himself, he can "quote Scripture to his purpose;" and while employed in murdering some pious and godly hymn in desperate attempts, he passes off with the utmost ease upon his credulous hearers, his cracked tin-pails, and wooden nut-megs. If he finds his next customer a boisterous son of conviviality and a scoffer at every thing save the "good liquor," which he idolizes, the mask of religion is at once thrown off—the whine of puritanism gives place to the bold and swaggering manner, which he finds in such company is the surest passport to favor and confidence.

He has always on hand, a fund of anecdote and information. He can talk on all subjects, with equal volatility. He seldom or never takes up his abode at an inn, or place of public entertainment; for he always calculates on exchanging his wares for board and lodging. He delights to seat himself at the farmer's fireside. There he has something to say for the edification or amusement of all his auditors. To the old gentleman he has many a marvellous legend to rehearse, of enormous pumpkins, of overgrown cattle, and onions a yard in diameter. He has much important information for the good woman of the house, respecting the brewing of her table beer—the management of her poultry, and the best remedies for colds. For the younger portion of the family he has the quaint anecdote and the marvellous legend.—He tells the young Misses de beaux and Connecticut fashions; and withal wins upon the confidence and good graces of the whole family. Morning arrives, and after breakfast is disposed of the pedlar unlocks the repository of his stock in trade. The lady of the house is supplied with a pair of spectacles, whose iron bows have been plated over with silver, and are in consequence passed off as entirely composed of the precious metal. The old gentleman is coaxed into the purchase of a razor, which, like that of Dr. Wolcott's, "was made to sell;" but which could no more answer its ostensible purpose, than a handsaw. The pretty young Miss is flattered into a bargain for a pair of ear-rings, which conclusively prove the truth of the old maxim, that "all is not gold which glistens." And then with a flattering farewell on his part, and a kind request "to call again," on the part of the family, the honest itinerant again takes up his line of march eager to reap another harvest of gain at another unsuspecting fireside.

From the American Monthly Magazine. Anecdotes of the Life of Bishop Watson.

What is this thing called Orthodoxy, which mars the fortunes of honest men, misleads the judgment of princes, and occasionally endangers the stability of thrones? Is the true meaning of the terms, it is a sacred thing to which every denomination of Christians lays an arrogant and exclusive claim, but to which no man, no assembly of men, since the apostolic age, can prove a title? It is frequently among individuals of the same sect, nothing better than self sufficiency of

opinion, and physical pride, by which each man esteems himself more righteous than his neighbors. It may, perhaps, be useful in cementing what is called the alliance between Church and State; but if such an alliance obstructs candid discussions, if it invades the right of private judgment, if it generates bigotry in the Churchmen, or intolerance in Statesmen, it not only becomes inconsistent with the general principles of protestantism, but it impedes the progress of the kingdom of Christ, which we all know is not of this world.

In the Life of Byron, by Mr. T. Moore, which has recently been published by the Messrs. Harper's of New York there is a melancholy letter from Lord Byron to Mr. Dallas, dated 11th October 1811; in which he says:—"It seems as though I were to experience in my youth the greatest misery of age. My friends fall around me, and I shall be left a lonely man before I am withered. Other men can always take refuge in their families; I have no resource but my own reflections, and they present no prospect here or hereafter, except the selfish satisfaction of surviving my betters. I am, indeed, very wretched." "Of the same date (says Mr. Moore) with this melancholy letter are the following verses, never before printed, which he wrote in answer to some lines received from a friend, exhorting him to be cheerful, and to 'banish care.' They will show with what gloomy fidelity, even while under the pressure of recent sorrow, he reverted to the disappointment of his early affection, as to the chief source of all his sufferings and errors, present or to come."

Newstead Abbey, Oct. 11, 1811. "Oz banish care"—such ever be The motto of thy revelry.

Perchance of me, when wassail nights Review those rousin delights, Wherewith the children of despair Lull the lone heart, and "banish care."

But not in morn's reflecting hour, When present, past, and future lower, When all I lived is changed—is gone, Mock with such taunts the woes of one, Whose every thought—but let them pass!

Thou know'st I am not what I was, But, above all, if this world's hold Place in a heart that ne'er was cold, By all the powers that men rever, By all unto thy bosom dear.

Thy joys below, thy hopes above, Speak—speak of any thing but love, 'Twere long to tell, and vain to hear The tale of one who scorns a tear; And there is little in that tale Which better bosome would bewail;

But mine has suffered more than well 'Twould suit philosophy to tell, I've seen my bride another's bride; Have seen her seated by his side;

Have seen the infant which she bore Was the sweet simile the mother wore, When she and I in youth have smiled, As fond and foolish as her child;

Have seen her eyes, in cold disdain, As if I felt no secret pain;

And I have acted well my part, And made my cheek belie my heart;

Return'd the frosty glance she gave, Yet felt the while that woman's slaves,</p